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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

Season of 1912

General Line of Nursery
Stock.

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants a Specialty



Grown and for Sale by

The Atlantic Nursery

And Small Fruit Farm

I. N. BROWN, Prop.

ATLANTIC, : : IOWA.

TO OUR FRIENDS PATRONS AND ALL LOVERS OF FRUIT.

We desire to thank you for the patronage you have given us these many years we have grown fruits and plants for sale, and to assure you that we shall endeavor by every honest method to merit a continuance of your patronage, and we hope to gain many new customers by so doing. We solicit trial orders from those with whom we have never dealt. We feel sure that with our most effective way of packing, labeling and shipping, together with our experience of 20 years in growing, testing and shipping fruit plants, we can serve you as well (or better) than any other grower in the west.

Yours Truly,

I. N. BROWN.

The Atlantic Nursery and Small
Fruit Farm.

STATE OF IOWA.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

This is to Certify, That in accordance with Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty seventh General Assembly, the nursery stock for sale by I. N. Brown, of Atlantic, Iowa, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases. This Certificate is invalid after July 1, 1912.

Certificate No. 4, Dated July 13, 1911.

H. E. Summers, State Entomologist.

WE HAVE been in the small fruit and plant business 20 years; we have given our whole time and attention to the growing of fruit plants for the market and the testing of new varieties as they come before the public. We think our experience in this business is worth something to our patrons. In describing new varieties (which we have tested) we give the facts as they appear to us on our grounds regardless of whom it may hit. If you get a new variety from us that fails to do as well with you as it has done for us it would hardly be fair to accuse us of misrepresentation, as soil, climate, wet or dry seasons, and different treatment may have much to do with results in growing strawberries. Our trial beds get the same cultivation as those grown by the acre for fruit, because a strawberry that won't yield a paying crop with a good field culture is of no use in the west. We spend a good deal of time and money in testing new varieties and our patrons and the public generally, get the benefit of results. We grow all kinds of small fruit, but **Strawberries** are our specialty.

We grow especially for the plants on new land and set last spring on prairie soil. Persons wishing large orders of 20,000 or more will do well to write us early in the season for prices.

We claim that no dealer in small fruit plants in the west digs, trims and packs plants in any better shape than we do (if equal) hence we receive dozens of testimonials every year. The hands we employ are largely those that have worked for us for years, hence have experience in the business, yet mistakes may occur, which if we are notified on receipt of goods, will be promptly rectified.

Our prices are as low as first-class plants can be sold. Good plants put up in first class shape cannot be sold at shoddy prices without loss to somebody. No one can afford to buy poor nursery stock of any kind.

We do not aim to sell plants for the smallest possible amount of money. But we do aim to give every customer full amount for his money and the greatest possible satisfaction. Order early as some varieties are always sure to be exhausted early in the season. Our terms are cash before shipment, unless by **Special Agreement**. No

plants sent C. O. D., unless $\frac{1}{8}$ cash accompanies the order.

We have gained our present large trade by sending good plants, true to name, liberal count, well packed, at fair honest prices. Money can be sent by Draft on Chicago, P. O. Money Order on Atlantic, or Express Money Order.

Extent of Guarantee—It is our custom to warrant our stock pure and true to name, and it has never been otherwise. But mistakes may happen and we will replace any plants not true to name, or refund price actually paid for same but will not hold ourselves liable for any greater amount.

Caution—We accept all orders on condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from fire, hail storms or other causes over which we have no control.

References—Nichols' Bank, Atlantic; or any bank or business house in Atlantic.

Ordering and Shipping.

Fifty plants of any one variety at 100 rates; 500 at 1000 rates. When we say one variety we mean Crescent is one variety of strawberry and Kansas is one variety of raspberry.

Varieties marked (P) are pistillate and must have varieties marked (S) or staminate, planted near them as a fertilizer.

As soon as the plants are received unpack and examine them. See that you have got all you ordered and report at once, and if any mistake has been made it will be rectified; but if delayed two weeks it will not be noticed.

As we sell largely to nurserymen and dealers, if customers will inform us whether they want plants for their own use or to sell again, it will be to their own advantage as well as ours.

We can ship by freight, express or mail, but strawberries in small orders, it is best to ship by express or mail. We ship strawberries in dozen or hundred rates as given in price list, and raspberries at dozen rates by mail, and guarantee their arrival in good condition. All plants are nicely trimmed, roots straightened out and tied in bunches of 25—packed in clean moss.

THE STRAWBERRY

Planting, Cultivation, Etc.

The Strawberry is easily grown and thrives in almost every locality. "And so general has become the culture of this fruit for home use that every one should have a strawberry patch." A few hundred plants set on a small plot of ground and properly tended, will produce an abundance of fruit for table use and canning.

There are no secrets to the growing of strawberries. Procuring good plants—true to name, thoroughly cultivating, and careful and honest packing are the essentials. It is the surest crop that grows.

In the first place, plant on good land where the water won't stand on top of the ground in the winter; plow it well about six or eight inches deep, harrow and pulverize it well—don't be afraid of over-doing it. Here is where many make a mistake, they won't half prepare the soil. Now mark off your rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, the lighter the mark the better so you can see it. You are now ready for the plants. Put them in a pail with water enough to cover the roots, take each plant out as it is wanted, not dropping them along in the row to lie in the wind. Set them from 15 to 24 inches apart. Free runners further apart than moderate ones, set them as deep as they grew before. In no case covering the crowns. Spread the roots fan shaped and let them grow right straight down, press the earth firmly about them, keep blossoms picked off let runners root in the row to form thinly matted row 18 inches to 2 feet wide. Cultivate only one way—hoe and cultivate often—kill the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground freezes cover just enough to hide the plants. Good clean straw or marsh hay is best for this purpose. As soon as they commence to grow in the spring remove part of the covering that lays on the plants but leave it in the alleys until after the crop is gathered.

Those marked (P) are pistillate and will not fruit alone but must have every third or fourth row of some variety marked (S). Those marked (S) are perfect blossoms and will fruit alone or fertilize those marked (P). Strawberries can be planted from the early spring until in bloom if weather is favorable and blossoms picked off. When setting we always cut off part of the roots—we leave them four inches long.

How to Grow Berries.

Every person who owns one or more acres of land ought to raise what small fruit he can use. Many farmers neglect raising berries because they think it takes more work than the fruit is worth, and say they will buy what their families can use, but as a rule the family goes without any. If they get any it will be a few boxes of stale fruit purchased at the nearby grocery, which is a poor substitute for nice home-grown fruit, picked fresh from the vines when fully ripe.

The best place to plant strawberries is on land that has grown potatoes, or some hoed crop that has left the land free from weed seed: plow the land late in the fall but don't harrow until just before planting. When ready to plant harrow it thoroughly and smooth it down with a planker: plant as early in April as you can so your plants will have a good hold on the soil before dry, hot weather. Every farmer ought to have a Planet, Jr., cultivator (or some implement similar) that has shovels from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 3 inches wide. In a week or ten days after planting run twice between each row with your cultivator with the narrow shovels; cultivate shallow (2 or 3 inches)—keep this up every week or ten days as long as the weeds show themselves. Some years we cultivate until September. If your land is clean and free from weed seed you will need but little hand weeding and hoeing. Varieties such as Wood, Warfield, Crescent, Bisel and Dunlap. ought to be planted 2 feet apart in the row and rows 3 feet 9 inches apart. First runners sent out place in row, putting a clod or little soil

on them to keep them in place until they take root—in this way you get most of your runners started along the row (where you want them) instead of across the row; 18 inches or 2 feet is as wide as you want your rows—if they go out wider than that destroy them. As soon as freezing weather comes mulch the entire surface with clean straw or prairie hay—put enough on to hide the plants and if 2 or 3 inches deep between rows all the better. In spring as soon as growth starts remove enough covering off the plants so that they can come up without detriment, putting the surplus straw between the rows; when done picking the fruit mow the patch over and rake up the mulching with vines and haul off, run between the rows with a double-shovel plow narrowing them down to 12 inches; clean out the weeds and cultivate three or four times and you will get a fair crop the second year. I generally fruit them but one year, the second crop is generally much smaller berries.

There is no farmer in the country but what could certainly spare a piece of ground one rod wide and ten rods long, and money to buy from 300 to 400 plants for the pleasure of having all the berries his family can use for two years. A few hours work for one evening each week will keep them growing in fine shape. Ten bushels would be a trifle over 5000 quarts per acre. This is no big thing, for I have grown over 8000 quarts per acre, by the acre.

Now you want some raspberries. The same soil and preparation for them is all right; but make your rows about 7 feet apart and plant 3 feet (2 feet 9 inches I prefer). Plant these as early in April as possible, as growth in these starts early. Cultivate and care for them the same as you would a first class crop of corn. Pinch the top off the young canes when 12 to 15 inches high, the next spring trim all the latterals back to 8 or 12 in. The next season pinch back the canes at 2 feet; the next spring trim all latterals back to 12 or 15 inches.

Keep the cultivation going between the rows until the fruit begins to color—after done picking, give them a couple more good cultivatings, if weeds

bother in the rows hoe them out. If heavily mulched (in the row) every winter with coarse stable manure free from timothy hay or clover seed, it will add largely to your crop of fruit.

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE

18 inches by 3 feet	.....	9680 plants
18 inches by 3½ feet	.....	8297 plants
18 inches by 4 feet	.....	7260 plants
24 inches by 3½ feet	.....	6222 plants
24 inches by 4 feet	.....	5445 plants
30 inches by 3½ feet	.....	4978 plants
30 inches by 4 feet	.....	4356 plants
36 inches by 3½ feet	.....	4148 plants
36 inches by 4 feet	.....	3630 plants
48 inches by 5 feet	.....	2722 plants
48 inches by 6 feet	.....	1815 plants
48 inches by 7 feet	.....	1555 plants

Varieties of Strawberries.

MARIE (P)—This variety originated in Missouri. We are inclined to think that this is a variety of great value—the plant is of good size, dark green, perfectly healthy and makes plenty of runners; fruit large, round, with red flesh and of good quality.

Senator Dunlap (S)—Originated in Illinois and was first sent out in 1899. It is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy and productive and able to hold its own under any rough and tumble treatment. The plant is one of the toughest and hardiest I ever saw; it is wonderfully productive and generally brings every berry to maturity. The berry resembles the Warfield in size, color, shape, but not so tart and is of excellent flavor. I have fruited it for years and it has always produced an excellent crop. I give this first place.

Sample (P)—From Massachusetts. This is claimed to be one of the greatest berries yet introduced. It is a vigorous grower and plant maker, shows no signs of rust or disease of any kind; it is very large, roundish, conical, slight inclination to have a neck, uniform in shape, of very fine quality, very firm,

deep red color, extending to center, no white tips, colors all over at once; bears a long time, holds size well up to last picking, does well in matted runs, requires no petting, fine for home use or market. Don't fail to try this and Senator Dunlap.

Luther (S)—This originated in Missouri some 12 or 14 years ago. It has perfect blossoms, berries medium size, well up to the last picking, conical dark red in color, plants vigorous and healthy, productive, firm and easily picked, good quality, ripens its crop in a short time, hence the bulk of the crop is gone before the other varieties come in.

Beder Wood (S)—An excellent grower and prolific bearer, blossoms perfect, fruit medium to large—regular conical in form, orange scarlet in color, tolerably firm and of excellent flavor.

Haverland (P)—A standard variety that is more universally praised all over the country than any other. It has more good points and fewer faults than any berry we ever grew. It succeeds on all kinds of soil, and seems to be the least affected by frosts, often producing a full crop of perfect fruit, when other varieties are badly damaged. It makes a large stocky plant and sets just enough plants to make a perfect fruiting row. Medium in season, very productive, large to very large, and holds up in size to the last picking. It is long in shape, gradually tapering, and light scarlet in color.

Warfield (P)—One of the best known market berries, does well anywhere that a strawberry will grow—one of the best shippers we have, good grower, prolific bearer of dark red berries of medium size (the berry on the cover of this catalog is a fair sample of the Warfield). Excellent in quality, handsome and attractive, medium to late in ripening.

Bisel (P)—A seedling of Wilson from southern Illinois, where it is grown in large quantities for shipping. It is a good grower, producing an abundant crop of medium to large bright red, handsome, firm berries of good quality. I know of no place where this has been tested that it did not furnish a good crop of fine fruit. With me it has done well

for years and I think it ought to be more extensively grown.

Lovett (S)—You need not hesitate to plant this variety, as it succeeds nearly everywhere. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties and won't disappoint you. It has a perfect blossom, bears heavy crops of medium to large firm berries, of good color and quality, medium to late in ripening.

Crescent (P)—This is an old standard variety we have had for twenty years, it is still a good one, especially for the lazy man, as it will stand more neglect and bear fruit than any other, but the fruit will be small and of poor quality, while if grown on good soil and properly cared for it will produce a big crop of very handsome, medium sized berries of very fair quality.

Splendid (S)—This berry is well named the vines are of rich dark green in color, without a spot of rust, and grow like weeds; it is very productive of medium sized berries, very smooth and uniform, very round in shape, bright scarlet in color, firm and excellent shipper, and excellent for canning.

Nehring's Gem (P)—New—Makes a healthy, thrifty plant and is a good yielder of good sized berries, conical in shape and bright red in color. It is one of the best keepers either on the plant or in the boxes.

Aroma (S)—While it commences to ripen a little earlier than Gandy it generally lasts as long, is much more productive and there is no berry that outsells it on the market. A good plant maker, free from rust. Fruit very large, roundish in shape, deep glossy red in color.

Brandywine (S)—Very large berry, good color and very firm; one of the best shippers, plants large and strong, requiring rich soil, good cultivation and plenty of moisture.

Klondike (S)—This variety by reports and my own observations is best of dry year or on dry ground. The fruit is as large as grown here, irregular in shape, dark red in color and firm. Probably no berry came so quickly into favor as a market variety as this one.

New Varieties of Strawberries

Blaine (S)—This variety was introduced several years ago by J. W. Blaine of Iowa. Plants strong and healthy with rank foliage. Berries large to very large, fine color and very productive of firm berries which makes it an excellent shipping variety. Season late.

Highland (P)—New. Being first introduced four years ago by the reliable plant dealers, M Crawford Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, who expect that it will become the most popular market variety yet offered. For the last six years the Ohio Experimental Station has found this variety to be the most productive of any tested. Plants very large, strong and vigorous. Fruit medium to large, blunty conical; color bright scarlet; flesh red clear through.

Fendall (P)—This berry was originated by Chas. E. Fendall, of Baltimore County Maryland. The plant is strong and vigorous and healthy. Foliage a beautiful light green, easily distinguished from other varieties and has not shown the slightest blemish in any respect. The berries are very large and of fine flavor. It is wonderfully productive.

Dicky (S)—The introducer says it is a better berry than Sample, will produce as many quarts of fruit as the Sample.

Norwood (S)—This variety has the distinction of having been named and given First Prize by the Massa. Horticultural Society.

Pride of Michigan (S)—Introduced from that state. Very productive, second early in season, and fruit firm and dark red clear through. In size and shape; large and rather oblong, resembling Haverland in those respects. Foliage vigorous and a good plant maker.

Chesapeake (S)—New. Originated near Chesapeake Bay, from which it receives its name. Introduced in 1906, and claimed to be as late as the

Gandy, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to its size.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES

VARIETIES	MAIL DOZ.	25 by MAIL	EXP. 100	EXP. 1000
Marie (P).....	25	35	60	\$3.50
Senator Dunlap (S)....	20	30	50	3.00
Sample (P).....	25	35	60	3.50
Luther (S).....	20	30	50	3.00
Beder Wood (S).....	20	30	50	3.00
Warfield (P).....	20	30	50	3.00
Haverland (P).....	20	30 ¹ / ₂	60	3.00
Bissel (P).....	20	30 ¹ / ₂	50	3.00
Lovett (S).....	20	30	50	3.00
Crescent (P).....	20	30	50	3.00
Splendid (S).....	20	30	50	3.50
Nehring's Gem (P).....	25	35	60	4.00
Aroma (S).....	25	35	60	3.50
Brandywine (S).....	25	35	60	3.00
Klondike (S).....	25	35	60	3.50

Will allow 50 of a kind at the 100 rate and 500 of a kind at the 1000 rate. Less than 500 of a kind must be figured at the 100 rate.

NEW VARIETIES	PER 12	PER 25
Blaine (S).....	25	35
Highland (P).....	35	50
Fendall (P).....	35	50
Dicky (S).....	25	35
Norwood (S).....	35	50
Pride of Michigan (S).....	25	35
Chesapeake (S).....	25	35

New varieties tested by us for the first time

season 1911. The description here given is by the introducer or some grower of repute. As the past season was so unfavorable I do not wish to pass my judgment until further trial.

Black Raspberry

Kansas—This originated at Lawrence, Kansas. It has proved hardy everywhere; a strong, healthy grower, the fruit about as large as Gregg, jet black, ripens within a day or two of the earliest; firm good shipper, good quality, it is one of the most prolific berries we have.

Gregg—Along the Missouri river this is considered one of the best market berries they have. On clay or timber soil it does better than on prairie. It is among the largest black berries and fine in quality.

Cumberland—This originaled in Pennsylvania and has been well tested in the east for a number of years. The berry is long, somewhat cone shaped, firm good quality, ripens mid season, and is very productive, the cane is large and strong, healthy and hardy. I have fruited the Cumberland six years and it has beat everything on my grounds in quantity, quality and size, some of the berries being $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. One old experienced fruit grower came forty miles to see it last season, and he said it beat anything he ever saw. Silas Wilson says it stands decidedly at the head of all black raspberries.

✓ **Louden Red**—The Superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth large fruit; beautiful rich dark, crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. Season medium to late. Very productive.

PRICE OF RASPBERRIES

VARIETIES	12	100	1000
Nemeha	50	1 50	10 00
Kansas.....	50	1 50	10 00
Gregg	50	1 50	10 00
Cumberland.....	75	2 00	15 00
Louden Red.....	75	2 00	12 00

Only a limited quantity to offer.

Dozens by mail postpaid. Hundreds or thousands by freight or express—50 at 100 rates and 500 at 1000 rates.

PRICES OF GRAPES

VARIETIES	EX. EACH	PER 12	PER 100
Concord Late Black, two year	15	1 50	6 00
One year.....	10	1 00	5 00
Wonder Medium Black, two year...	25	2 50	8 00
One year.....	20	2 00	6 00
Moore's Early, Early Black two year	25	2 50	8 00
One year.....	20	2 00	6 00
Niagara two year	25	2 50	
Moore's Diamond, two year.....	25	2 50	
Agawam, two year..	25	2 50	

CURRANTS AND GOOSBERRIES

VARIETIES	EX. 12	EX. 100
Red Dutch, Cherry and White Grape		
One year No. 1.....	1 50	7 00
Downing, One year No. 1.....	1 50	9 00
Houghton, One year No. 1	1 50	7 00

50 at 100 rates.

Remember to open your crate or box at the top, as they will be packed so you will have no trouble in separating the different varieties, while if opened at the side or bottom you are liable to get them badly mixed.



Read This Catalog Before Ordering

No orders booked for less than \$1.00. We sell 6 at 12 rates; 50 at 100 rates; but none less than 500 at 1000 rates. Parties wanting 10,000 or more write for special prices.

Don't send to us for cheap plants. We do not grow them. We don't handle them. We would not plant them.

Write your Name, Post Office, County and State **VERY PLAINLY**.

We will deem it a favor if our customers will notify us on receipt of the plants how they like them.

Correspondence Promptly Attended to.

Location

We are located in Southwestern Iowa, on the main line of the C. R. I. & P., about half way between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. Branch trains south connect at Griswold with C. B. & Q. Branch trains north connect at Audubon with C. & N. W. Also the A. N. & S. from Atlantic north and south.

Names of Small Fruit Growers Wanted.

We desire to obtain the names and address of all persons interested in growing small fruit and will repay any person sending us an order, to give us the names and address of as many as they can who would be likely to buy plants if they had our catalog. We will repay you by sending you from 25 to 100 extra strawberry plants.